10/544,093: Sequence alignment C
ID   AAB49066 standard; peptide; 13 AA.
XX
AC   AAB49066;
XX
DT   27-MAR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   PADRE T-cell epitope, SEQ ID NO:2.
XX
KW   Amyloid disease; amyloid fibril deposition; amyloid plaque; immunogenic;
KW   antibody; vaccine; Alzheimer's disease; type 2 diabetes;
KW   reactive system amyloidosis; systemic senile amyloidosis;
KW   familial amyloid cardiomyopathy; transmissible spongiform encephalopathy;
KW   Creutzfeld-Jakob disease; Kuru;
KW   haemodialysis-asssociated beta-2-microglobulin deposition;
KW   carrier protein; universal T-cell epitope.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200072876-A2.
XX
PD   07-DEC-2000.
XX
PF   01-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015239.
XX
PR   01-JUN-1999;   99US-0137010P.
XX
PA   (NEUR-) NEURALAB LTD.
XX
PI   Schenk DB;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-070921/08.
XX
PT   Pharmaceutical composition comprising immunogen against amyloid component
PT   such as fibril peptide or protein, or antibody against amyloid component
PT   useful for treating amyloid diseases or amyloidoses.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 43; 140pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition for
CC   preventing or treating a disease characterised by amyloid fibril deposits
CC   (amyloid plaques) in a patient. The pharmaceutical composition comprises
CC   an agent that will induce an immune response against an amyloid
CC   component, or an antibody or antibody fragment that binds to an amyloid
CC   component. The invention also relates to a method for determining the
CC   prognosis of a patient undergoing treatment for an amyloid disorder which
CC   involves measuring a patient serum amount of immunoreactivity against a
CC   selected amyloid component. A patient serum immunoreactivity of at least
CC   four times a base line serum immunoreactivity control level indicates a
CC   prognosis of improved status with respect to the disorder. The
CC   pharmaceutical compositions of the invention are useful for treating a
CC   wide variety of disorders characterised by amyloid fibril deposition in a
CC   patient. Such disorders include Alzheimer's disease characterised by
CC   amyloid beta peptide fibril deposits; type 2 diabetes characterised by
CC   islet amyloid protein peptide (IAPP, amylin) fibrils; reactive systemic
CC   amyloidosis associated with systemic inflammatory diseases (e.g.,
CC   rheumatoid arthritis, osteomyelitis, tuberculosis) characterised by AA
CC   fibrils derived from serum amyloid A protein (ApoSSA)); systemic senile
CC   amyloidosis and familial amyloid cardiomyopathy characterised by ATTR
CC   fibrils derived from transthyretin (TTR); transmissible spongiform
CC   encephalopathies (e.g. Creutzfeld-Jakob disease, Kuru) characterised by
CC   prion protein deposits; and beta-2-microglobulin deposits which form as a
CC   result of long term haemodialysis treatment. The present sequence
CC   represents a universal T-cell epitope which may be used as a carrier for
CC   an epitope derived from an amyloid plaque component in a composition of
CC   the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 13 AA;

  Query Match             98.3%;  Score 57;  DB 1;  Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity   100.0%;  Pred. No. 0.0087;

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  Matches   13;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    0;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy          1 AKXVAAWTLKAAA 13
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Db          1 AKXVAAWTLKAAA 13
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